Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday; October 9, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1375.

Proclamation

Bombay to wit. By Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Saturday the Twelfth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1816.

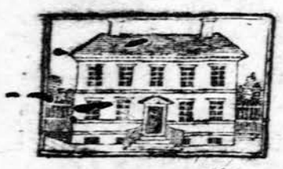
GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON *THE PREMISES*
On Saturday the 11th January next,
At twelve o' Clock at noon,

Unless previously disposed of by private bargain,



THAT Valuable Estate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit-trees—the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MONACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay 25th September, 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

પેહેલાંનો ઘેર મેલે નહીં વેચાશેતો જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે * તેજ ગાઉ ફેર શનીશર વારને દીને તા રીખ (૧૧) મી આવતી જાનેવારીઉ અપોરનાં કલાક (૧૨) ને અમલે મીલકત ફ્રીમતી * ઉમીલકત ઘ ખાસર ફશદમરદની છે ફ્રીમજ ગા માં મધે ઘેર (૧) ઘાઉમોટું ગાદ્દા ગાંમધ્યુંનપૂંધેલું અને તેઘર મારીતરફ મરમત ફીધેલું છે અને જગા ફાલી ફોશાદેછે અને તમે

Baxter & Co.

BEG leave most respectfully to acquaint their Customers and the Public, that, having purchased the Investment of Captain Cobb, of the Honourable Company's Extra Ship *Alexander*, they have now open for Sale, an extensive assortment of Europe Articles, in excellent condition, from the first Houses in London, and laid in by particular Information from India; consisting of Pale Ale in Hhds. from Hodgson, and Moreton and Abbott, also Bottled Porter, Dorchester Welch and Pale Ales, Double Gloucester Berkley and Pine Cheeses, Fine Bath Bacon, and York Hams, Smoaked and Pickled Tongues, Fine Jew's Beef, Salted and Spiced Salmon, Pickled and Red Herrings, Pickles and Sauces, and other Oilman's Stores of every description.

Grocery, consisting of Turkey Figs, Bloom Raisins, Dried Currants, Pearl Barley, Oat-meal, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Isinglass, Maccaroni, Chocolate, Cocoa &c. &c.

Confectionary from Hoffmann's viz. Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Bottled Fruit for Tarts, Comfits, Ratafias, &c.

Portwine from Harper, Claret from Gledstanes; &c. &c. &c.

Beaver Round and Military Cocked Hats from Bicknell's and Borrodaile's.

Boots and Shoes from Hoby and Stunt.

Sadlery from Gibson and Peat, Simpson's and Milroy's, consisting of Military and Hunting Saddles and Lady's Side Saddles complete; Bridles of various kinds, and spare Articles of every description, Patent Buggy Lamps, Tape &c. for lining Buggies, and plated mouldings for Carriages, Palanqueens, &c. &c.

Gold and Silver Epaulets; Bullions, and Laces. Elegant Guiltmounted Dirks, and Military Dress Articles and Ornaments of all kinds.

Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers and Barometers, Concave and plain Green and White Spectacles, Silver and Tortoise shell mounted; Goggles, Opera Glasses, &c.

Fine Cutlery from Savigny, viz. Razors, Penknives, Scissors &c. Razor strops, Paste and Hones.

Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew viz, Lavender Water, and other Essences, Tooth Brushes and others of every description; Hair Powder, Pomatum, shaving and other Soaps; &c. &c.

Stationary Papers &c. and best Mogul Cards.

An assortment of Toys, a few magic Lanthorns with sets of Glasses, some Elegant Table Tea Caddies with cut glass Sugar Basins, Ladies Morocco Work Boxes, Draft and Backgammon Boards, Billiard Queues and Maces and Balls of various sizes, Best Seven Oak, Clouts, Cricket Balls, Battle-Doors and Shuttle Cocks, &c. &c.

Tin Iron and Copper Ware, for Culinary purposes, Tea kettles and Dish Covers.

Earthen Ware, viz. Complete Table Services, Spare Hotwater Plates, and Dishes of sizes, plain cut and glass Ware. A small supply of Snuff and Tonquinbeans, and some Tortoiseshell Silver-Gilt and Silver Snuff Boxes, &c. &c.

Also are remaining a few Joseph Manton's Guns, lately advertised.

BAXTER & Co have much pleasure to acquaint the Ladies, they have also opened an assortment of Straw and Chip Hats, and Bonnets, some Lace Caps, &c. &c. and a few choice Articles of Jewelry,

Bombay, Forbes Street.
October 4th 1816.

Excellent Beer.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
Rupees 75
PER HHD.
Ready Money,

A FEW HHDS. of Excellent PALE BEER (greatly assimilating HODGSON'S) from the respectable Brewery of Messrs. DRANE & CO. of *London*, imported on the Ship *Orpheus*: which may be tasted at the Cotton Screws nearly opposite to the Police Office.

Bombay, 9th October 1816

For Sale
BY
Auction
On Friday the 11th Instant,
ALL THE
Household Furniture &c.

CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Couches, Beds, Bureaus, Wash Hand Stands, Japan Trunks, pier Glasses, Books, Glass Ware, &c. belonging to R. STEWART Esquire at his House in Military Square.

Also an Europe made Chariot with two Greys, Harness complete, and four spare Wheels—price 1,800 Rupees.

Bombay, 9th October, 1816.

Lottery

OF Twenty two Vases of Alabaster in fourteen Prizes and eighty Numbers, at two Gold Mohurs each: for Subscribing thereto and for other particular information, enquire at the Office of *Nasserwanjee Cowasjee Pitty* opposite the late shop of Messrs. Baxter and Co. in Medows Street.

Bombay, 9th October 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—October 7, The H. Co's. Cruizer Sylph Lieut. B. Dominicetti from Malvan.

SAILED.—October 2d, Ship Harriot, Captain Henry Roberts, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—At Macao, on the 14th of May, Bartholomew Barretto Esq. to Senhora Dona Antonia Francisca Gonsalves Pereira.

BIRTH.—On Sunday the 5th instant the Lady of Captain Hawkins of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Jaulnah, on the morning of the 21st of September, after an illness of only two days, Lieut. Daniel Parslow, Inquist of the 2d batt. 6th regt.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th OCTOBER 1816.

No ship has arrived from Europe, during the last week. Neither has any intelligence of the slightest importance reached us from Madras or Bengal; consequently had it not been for the kindness of our friends we should have found it extremely difficult to fill our columns.

The monument of the late Captain Hardinge in commemoration of the gallant action between H. M's S. St. Florenzo and the French National Frigate La Piedmontaise, is now erecting in St. Thomas's Church, raised by subscriptions from the British and Native inhabitants of Bombay.

The principal composition in this monument represents the Hero mounted in his Naval Car, drawn by Sea Horses, while Victory also speeds him forward, and at the same time is placing the Thunder in his hand. A Triton is represented laying the French Colours at his feet. At the upper part of the monument are the Arms of Captain Hardinge, grouped with various military trophies, and against the dado, supporting the principal composition, is a basso-relievo representation of the Frigates St. Fiorenzo, and La Piedmontaise, as they appeared after the hard contested action in which they had been engaged. The French Frigate dismasted and the British with Triumphant Colours flying. The Elephant and Tyger illustrative of that part of the world where the action took place, also enrich this part of the monument. At the upper part of the pyramid are some poetical lines by Mr. Justice Hardinge, the Captains Uncle, and on the base of the monument a prose inscription also from the same pen. As it was the particular wish of Mr. Justice Hardinge that his own personal tribute of merit should be engraved on the monument, in preference to that of another author, the committee in England considered it proper to be guided by that wish, which is the reason that some other lines, formerly proposed and written by Lady Mc'Intosh, have been superseded.

LINES.

In youth mature, in valour tried,
But modest though a nations pride;
At glory's call to danger led,
The hero fought, the victor bled.
Fame weeping heard the gallant pray'r,
A patriots death in arms to share;
Her fond regret is cherish'd here,
And virtue consecrates the tear.

INSCRIPTION.

This monument is erected here by the public spirit of Bombay to consecrate the memory of
Captain GEORGE NICHOLAS HARDINGE, R. N.
Animated by the example of his great master Nelson, he acquired an early fame and a hero's death.
Commanding the San Fiorenzo, of 36 Guns and 186 men,
He chased and brought into action upon three successive days, the enemy's Frigate La Piedmontaise, who had 50 Guns and 566 men, bore a high character, and was the terror of the Indian Seas.
Nobly supported by his first Lieut. William Dawson, by his other Officers, and by his crew,
he achieved a most brilliant conquest.
But fell with glory in the last and critical period of this heroic enterprise,
on the 8th of March, 1808, and in the 28th year of his age.
His ardent perseverance and skill in these actions were so extraordinary, that by unanimous vote, the House of Commons raised a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral,
for a perpetual record of honor to his name & character.
Thus it is that Great Britain
by herself and by her Colonies,
Marks her tribute of national recompence, gratitude, and affection, to heroes who devote and sacrifice life itself upon the altar of patriot valour.
These are tributes
that will animate the courage and the
zeal of her champions to the latest posterity.

It is intended to erect this Monument at the right corner of the West End of the

Church, and the opposite corner that of the late Governor Duncan is to occupy, and which we understand has been executed, with that view, by Bacon.

The Statues of Lord Cornwallis and of Marquis Wellesley have been also received, but the scites on which they are to be erected have not, we believe, been yet determined. We trust that the plan for the Town Hall, a building the best adapted for their reception has not been abandoned.

An alarming contagious fever with all the symptoms of the Plague, has made it appearance at Mandvee in Kattiwar, carrying off five and twenty Souls, daily! Measures of precaution have we understand been adopted by the Government to guard against its introduction at this Presidency and at its subordinate Ports to the Northward.

CALCUTTA.

"The Ship *Lord Hungerford*, Captain NAPIER, bound to England, while lying near Fultah, was twice discovered to be on fire: on taking off the main hatches, the flames issued forth to such an alarming degree, that the Officers and the Pilot, determined to cut from the anchors and run the Ship on shore; the cable was accordingly cut: but fortunately before the Ship took the ground, the fire was extinguished, through the prompt exertions of the Officers, Pilot and Crew; a top-sail was found to be entirely consumed, which had apparently been '*set fire to.*'"

The Honorable Company's Ships *Cabalva* and *Marquis of Huntly*, from Bombay, arrived at Penang on the 10th July.

Sup. to the India Gazette, September, 16

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 15TH.

DROITS OF THE CROWN.

Sir JAMES MACINTOSH rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward his promised motion with respect to the doctrine recently advanced by high authority in that House, as to the right of the Crown to dispose of money obtained by Treaty. From the obvious consequence of such doctrine, from the amount of the sum to which it referred, and from all the circumstances of the case, the House must feel, that it involved a question peculiarly entitled to its attention. The sum was indeed no less than six millions; as appeared from the late Treaty, and the substantial question was, whether the Crown had a right to dispose of such a sum, or any similar sum, as it might be inclined to do of its own private income? Whether, upon the event of a successful war, the King were authorized, according to our constitution, to appropriate, independently of the will of Parliament, any sum which such an event might obtain? No one could say that this was not a constitutional question of great importance, and that it was not such as it was the duty of a Member of that House to bring distinctly under its consideration, especially upon this, the first occasion that had occurred of a similar nature in the history of our constitution. He wished to state at the outset, first, that he did not mean long to occupy the attention of the House upon this subject; and secondly, that he did not propse to deal in any legal subtleties: on the contrary, indeed, he wished to warn the House against such subtleties, or against any quibbles whatever. He hoped, that no one would attempt to load the question with such subtleties or quibbles, but that the subject would be considered upon broad constitutional grounds, and that it would not be embarrassed by any reference to the practice of inferior Courts, which it was the duty of that House to regulate and controul. Therefore, he trusted, it would not be argued, that unless the proceeding referred to, or any similar measure, could be shewn to violate some positive statute, it could not be deemed exceptionable or inconsistent with our Constitution. That this word Constitution could not be regarded so vague and indefinite, as some Gentlemen occasionally asserted, he was fully prepared to maintain; for it was the known spirit of that Constitution that served to guide the definition of every law, either written or unwritten, and therefore, an offence against the Constitution, could not be so undefinable as was sometimes pretended. One word more as a preliminary. For, while he wished to be as concise as was consistent with perspicuity, he wished to premise that he did not mean to charge Ministers with any design against the Constitution, in the Resolutions which he proposed to bring forward. It was, indeed, his purpose to treat the question dispassionately without reference to party, and to provide against the establishment, of what appeared to his mind, a most alarming precedent. Having stated so much as preliminary, he now came to the subject of the grant from France, according to the late Treaty. It would be recollected, that in consequence of this grant, any provision for that proportion of our army which it was intended to maintain on the Continent, was omitted in the Army Estimates, because, truly, that part of our army was to be paid by France. This he did not state with any view to prefer a direct charge against Ministers. He only complained of the arrangement, as it tended to interfere with the privilege to controul the power of Parliament; which privilege and power were always heretofore held to extend to every thing connected with the payment and the government of the army; as appeared, indeed, from the annual grant of money for military purposes, and the annual enactment of the Mutiny Bill. That power it was proposed at once most materially to abridge by placing the army in France under the sole direction of the Crown; thus subverting the doctrine established by our glorious Revolution, that might should be subject to right,—that the power of the purse and of the army should be under the controul of Parliament. In answer to the observations of an Honourable Friend of his (Mr. C. Wynn), other grounds were no doubt taken to uphold the doctrine to which he alluded; but then those grounds applied rather to the probable inadequacy of the sum granted by France for the maintenance of our army than to the nature of the principle against which he protested. It was justly apprehended, that this grant would be insufficient for the pay of our army for three years, and hence it was calculated that it would become necessary to apply to Parliament, even in the event of the continuance of a Continental peace. But then it was to be remembered, that until such an application became necessary, it was proposed to place this proportion of our army entirely out of the controul of Parliament. By the Treaty, upon the merit of which he did not at present mean to express any opinion, only four millions and a half were obtained for this country, both as indemnity and as pay. Of this sum, 1,400,000*l.* was to be paid to Great Britain for the army which advanced to Paris at the beginning of the war, under the command of the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Blucher. According to an article in the Protocol, upon the surrender of Paris, this sum was to be distributed among the Troops of Lord Wellington and Marshal Blucher. Therefore this distribution was to be regarded either as a donative from foreign Princes to our Troops, or as a donative from his Majesty's Government to those Troops; and, in either case, the principle of the measure could not be too strongly deprecated: for in both cases, our army was placed out of the controul of Parliament. This then appeared to him a most dangerous precedent, against which it behoved the House, as it valued its own privileges and the principles of the constitution, to enter its protest. For if the King were authorized to make any grant to the army, unless through Parliament, the security of the constitution must be seriously endangered. Upon the ground, then, of constitutional usage & policy, he appealed to the House, whether such a practice ought to be tolerated? Whether any money obtained by Conventions or Treaties should be placed at the disposal of the Crown like private property—like, for instance, those Droits of the Admiralty, which were lately held to be applicable to the erection of a private residence not belonging to the Royal Family? Those Droits of Admiralty were indeed conceived by some Gentlemen to belong of right to the Crown as much as the salary granted to it by Parliament. But the same doctrine was maintained with respect to the money to which he referred. He was not disposed to limit the allowances to the Crown; for, after considering the circumstances of the country, and the resources of the people, h would most cheerfully agree to any grant necessary to the maintenance of the due splendour of the Crown, and especially to afford the means for that degree of private bounty and munificence which formed an essential part of that splendour. But he never could be an advocate for any clandestine grant or unjust assumption in the disposal of money by the Crown, inconsistent with the privileges of the House of Commons, or the principles of the Constitution. The authority of the Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was no doubt adverse to his opinion upon this; but he was curious to hear the grounds upon which that authority rested—upon which the first financial Minister in the country thought himself justified in deciding against the rights of the House of Commons. The opinion of the right Hon. Gentleman was not, it would be remarked, delivered in the warmth of debate, but in a cool deliberate manner; and therefore he was the more anxious to know the arguments or precedents upon which it was founded. For he (Sir J. M.) was at a loss to conceive upon what authority the Right Honourable Gentleman, or any other person, could deem it warrantable in the Crown to dispose of the money under consideration, as of a part of its own private income—how, for instance it could be thought justifiable to issue an order to the Commissary General, to appropriate two hundred and fifty thousand franks out of the money obtained from France, for the erection of a monument to Cardinal York. He certainly entertained a strong objection to the application of any money, and most of all any public money, for the purpose of paying funeral honours to a descendant of James II. unless it were intended to libel the Revolution, and to fix the stain of rebellion upon those who brought it about. He must say, it was a most ambiguous and questionable transaction; and, whatever might be urged with respect to the appropriation of the other sum to the Pope, as an assistance in defraying the expence incurred by removing the works of art from Paris, it could not be denied, that the other was purely personal, and had no reference whatever to any public object. If the principle were once admitted, indeed, that 50,000 francs might be so appropriated, there was no reason why the whole of the contribution might not equally have been applied for other purposes, for that single act as completely established the claim to ownership as the employment of the entire sum would have done. The principle against which he contended, was involved in it, and against that principle he now entered his protest. He could never admit the legality of such an appropriation, until convinced by argument from the other side, or until silenced by the decision of a majority. It was obvious, that those who claimed that right for the Crown, must support it by proof; the onus lay upon them; he had nothing to prove; he stood upon his negative, for no one questioned the power of the King in Parliament to grant those sums, but it was the power of the King granting them without the Parliament that he denied. They must also contend, that a King of England may conclude pecuniary Treaties with foreign powers, and receiving the monies under those Treaties, become in no manner accountable to Parliament for their application; a principle which went the length of releasing the Sovereign, to a certain extent, from the controul which that House exercised by regulating the supplies granted to the Crown. If that doctrine were maintained, they must then retract all the reprobation which had been heaped upon the Treaties and Pensions of Charles II. He did no more than he was legally entitled to, under the principle by which the present appropriation was made. With respect to the Treaties of Charles II. a curious circumstance concerning them had lately come out, in the words of one of the accomplices of that infatuated monarch, he alluded to the life of James II. which had recently been published, and which was known to every Gentleman who heard him. In that work was a passage which well deserved attention. He said, the Duchess of Portsmouth had at last prevailed upon the King to grant her 10,000*l.* a year out of his private French fund, which was his main support against the tyranny of Parliament. That was the expression of one of the accomplices of Charles II. in his detestable conspiracy against the liberties of the country, and the tyranny complained of was, as he need hardly state, the control which was exercised, however imperfectly, over the actions of the monarch. Now, what had occurred once might occur again, and therefore it was necessary that Parliament should interpose to prevent the establishment of a precedent evidently tending to the same abuse. Besides, there seemed to be no good ground for vesting so dangerous a power in the Crown. Parliament would always be disposed to concur in every ligitimate and honourable application of monies received under Foreign Treaties, and it was therefore an allowable presumption, that the power to dispose of them without such co-operation on the part of Parliament, was coveted only for those evil purposes to which it was employed by Charles II. There was another view of the case, which it was desirable to bear in mind. In the preamble to the Treaty with France, it was stated, that for certain political reasons the indemnity to be paid by that Power should be partly pecuniary, and partly territorial. It was evident, therefore, that the money received so far as it went, was received in lieu of territory, and if the Crown had the liberty to appropriate territorial possessions to its own separate use, where was the difference between such an act, and the sale of Dunkirk, by Charles II? It amounted to precisely the same thing, only it was done in a circuitous instead of a direct way. The sale of Dunkirk had been stigmatised and brauded in all times, since its occurrence, and he would not waste a moment in shewing, that it could not be dragged into a precedent fit to be followed. If it were necessary to do so, he need only remind the House, that one of the articles of impeachment against the Earl of Clarendon, was for advising and taking a part in that sale. With respect to indemnities generally, there was something in their very nature which pointed them out as compensation to the people for what they had sustained, as national compensations for the blood and treasure expended during a war; of all sources of public revenue, they were surely the least adapted to become the private revenue of the Sovereign. Though he might, therefore, consider the question as requiring nothing but a plain statement for its support, he would yet, however, venture to adduce one or two proofs, derived of course, since the Revolution, because anterior to that period, the wholesome constitutional practices of the realm were not accurately defined or enforced. It appeared from the journals of that House, that on the 9th of June 1714, in consequence of a quarter of the produce of the Assiento Contract being detained by Queen Anne, as another quarter had been detained by the King of Spain, an address was agreed to praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to order that the fourth part of the money, received under the Assiento Contract, as well as all other profits accruing to the Crown, should be applied for the use of the public, and towards discharging the debt of the nation. It was pretty well known, that the intention was to vest that fourth part in the hands of Trustees for the personal and private use of the queen. On the 22d of June, an answer from her Majesty was sent to the House of commons, by which it appeared that it was thought necessary to divert the jealousy of parliament, and it was accordingly communicated that the fourth part had been restored to the South sea company, for whose benefit indeed the Assiento contract was originally made. To that answer, an address of thanks was returned, stating that the House "acquiesced," in the dispositions made by her Majesty. That one word acquiesce, completely, in his opinion, established the fact, that the House of Commons considered the money as public property; for if they had a power to acquiesce, they must also have had a right to refuse. The next proof he should mention, occurred in the year 1765, respecting the monies paid by the King of France to this country, for the maintenance of French prisoners during the seven years war. On that occasion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Grenville) brought down a message from the King, stating, that certain propositions had been made by the French Ambassador, and desiring to have the opinion of his faithful Commons, before he came to a resolution upon the subject. The Commons, in their address, determined that it would be most advisable to accept the proposals made, which was accordingly done, and afterwards, when the Convention was laid upon the Table of that House, there was a certificate attached to it, by Lord Lincoln, then Auditor of the Exchequer setting fourth that the sums in question had been duly and properly paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer. That precedent he considered to be exactly in point, and certainly it it had been thought that the money paid under the convention was the private property of the King, the Minister of the day would not have come down to that House, and asked its advice as to the disposal of it, The Honourable and Learned Member then recapitulated the various arguments which he had urged, and concluded by moving a series of Resolutions of fact, embodying the principal statement of his speech with a final resolution of opinion, that the application of any sums of money received under a foreign Treaty, to other than public purposes, without the advice of Parliament, appeared to that House not to be warranted by the Constitutional principles of the realm.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER apprehended that the learned Gentlemen had not properly recognized the difference between the contributions before the treaty, and those subsequent to it. The former were the issues of war, and were the right of the conquering army. He had formerly stated to the House, by the command of the prince Regent, that the sum thus procrued would be applied to the public services. That sum was nothing more nor less than an indemnity to the nation for its expenses, and as such it had been received by the sovereign. It was possible, some of the allied powers might apply some of the contributions they had received to the rebuilding of those places which had been distroyed by the devastations of war; but whether the sum was so applied or rather employed, as this Government inteuded for saving public expense, it was an indemnity to the public. Henever would contend that it had been received for any other purpose and he certainly was confident it would be so applied. It had been asked were the sums we were to receive adequate to our expenses there? certainly, this was a matter of minor importance; and it could only be matter of conjecture to say, what the precise amount of the expenses of our army for five years would be; In 1816 Fifteen millions of livres would be received; and in the next and following years forty millions of livres would be paid annually, so that by the estimates a surplus of five hundred thousand pounds would remain in our hands. The Honourable Gentleman had next alluded to the donation for the army, and had found fault with the principle on which it was given. But if he were carefully to read over the words of the convention, he would find that the donation was to be given to each army by its respective Government, in consideration of the services performed by the army. It was well known the army had done wonders, and certainly deserved some remuneration. The sum granted for this purpose, considering the magnitude of the service, was infinitely short of what had been given to the Captors of St. Eustatius or of Java. It was won by hard labour, and certainly bore no proportion to the toil it had occasioned. Two precedents had been stated, to which he would allude. The first was the grant made to the army in 1714. at the treaty of Assiento. The house of commons at that time addressed the queen praying the application of that sum to public services, and forliquidating the public debts. The house, by such an address, certainly recognized the right the queen had to the sum, and in her reply, viz. that for the benefit of trade she had given it to the south sea Company, she as certainly asserted her right. The 2d precedent was the arrangement made by this country with France in 1763, when 900000, was demanded by us, and 700,000*l.* offered by France. But this bore no resemblance to the present case, as that sum was a settlement of an account between the two countries respecting prisoners of war, and was in no point of view a ransom or contribution. It was paid to the Treasurer of the Navy, and used by him for the Public service. After some allusion to the recent transaction with the East India Company the Right Honourable Gentleman observed that he saw no cause for suspecting this transaction would afford any temptation for making bad treaties in time to come. The history of Europe too strongly demonstrated the difficulty of pecuniary exactions being complied with, to leave any doubt on that head. If ever a Minister should be found so base as to act on the principles of those shameful treaties which disgraced the period of Charles the second he (Mr. V.) would assure the Learned Gentleman he would find him among the first in pursuing him with that vengeance such conduct demanded. Ministers knew their responsibility to Parliament and he trusted would remember it in all their proceedings. He agreed in the principle that this sum was recieved by the prince solely as the steward of the nation, and that he was bound to account for it to parliament. The Sovereign was the representative of the people, and in their name made war and peace. No doubt his power might be abused but the balance of every Government would soon be overturned if Power was always refused on the ground of its being liable to abuse. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. TIERNEY was glad to hear it admitted by the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the Crown had solely received this sum for the public service. The question was therefore very much narrowed indeed. At the same time he wished the House to attend to the security they had for its being thus employed for the public. What was that security? It was the bare assurance of the Right Honourable Gentleman. He had a very high respect for the Right Honourable Gentleman, but he wished to have better security. [Hear! and a laugh] He therefore asked, why a message had not been sent down assuring the House that the Regent was really determined to apply the money in that manner? Why had a different plan been adopted than that followed by Mr. Pitt, who had advised his Majesty to send down a Message to Parliament that he would grant them a million of the Dutch Droits. He (Mr. T.) must be forgiven if he said this was anuncouth way of going to work, which he did not like. [Hear!] It was to him a very strong ground of suspicion that such a deviation from the ordinary course should have taken place. Why, he would ask, was this sum to remain abroad in the hands of the Military Paymaster, in his military chest? He (Mr. T.) did not know the name of the individual filling that office and he could not therefore be suspected of speaking from partiality or party prejudices, but it was a gross irregularity to admit any such proceeding. Was it consonant to the dignity or usage of the House to leave five millions stirling in a person's hands it did not know and merely because they were assured it would be very well expended? [Hear, hear!] The army kept in France was said to be kept for the service of Europe; but were the King of France to be asked what design they were kept for, his answer would certainly be, it was for his convenience. The Noble Lord had been cheered at the beginning of the session for the assurance he had given the House, that by his magnanimous Treaty, we should have an indemnity of five millions, yet now it was admitted we should only have a surplus of 500,000*l.* [Hear, hear!] The maintainance of the House of Bourbon thus consumed the whole of their indemnity to us for our expences. The argument on the other side was, that Parliament would have voted the money in the same way in which it had been employed by the crown. It might have been so; but then the thing would have been done regularly instead of irregularly. Besides, these were parts of the expenditure which would never have been proposed to Parliament. Would it ever have been proposed to Parliament to erect a monument to Cardinal York? He did not believe even the Noble Lord would have had the face to make such a proposition. Why, indeed was it done at all, he was at a loss to conjecture. The proper monument of the House of Stuart was to be found in the history of this country, in which was established the right of the people to drive them and all Kings who behaved ill from the Throne of this realm. The sums in question ought to have been, in the first instance, paid into the Exchequer, to be subsequently applied by Parliament. Admitting most freely that the army by which the victory of Waterloo was gained was entitled to all that could be conferred on them, he thought that those brave soldiers who, having undergone all the labours of that army, had been by accident excluded from a share of the glories of that day, ought not on that account to be excluded from all share of the compensation. The Right Hon. Gent. had argued that his Majesty had acted as a Steward for the people in this case. But what would any Honourable Gentleman say to a steward, who should write to him—"I have received your rents, and as soon as I have expended them, I will tell you how" [A laugh.] Viewing the course that had been pursued, though not with suspicion, yet with jealousy, he should certainly support the Resolutions of his Honourable Friend

Lord CASTLEREAGH, after paying a compliment to the clear, able and satisfactory statement of his Right Honourable Friend, proceeded to contend that Government always entertained the same view with respect to the money in question, and as a proof that they considered it to be distinct from droits they had not advised that message to be brought down to the House which would have been necessary, had Droits been so applied to the public service. These sums had been applied to purposes which Parliament had sanctioned, and when those purposes came to be provided for in the Ways and Means, the sums so applied would be subtracted from the vote. Such had always been the way in which they had been considered by his Majesty's Ministers. As to the monument to Cardinal York, it arose, as he had before stated, from the Cardinal's having bequeathed some of the reliques of royalty to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, together with the expression of his gratitude for the treatment which he had experienced from the House of Brunswick; and the sum by which it had been defrayed had been taken from the funds, and considered in the nature of booty. After some explanation with respect to the character of the donation to the English army, the Noble Lord concluded by submitting to the House in a case in which the practice of the Constitution had been duly observed, the expediency of refusing to accede to the Resolutions proposed by the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. PONSONBY thought the country much obliged to his Honourable Friend for having compelled his Majesty's Ministers to abandon their former loose method of talking on this subject, and to come to a perfect sense and an avowal of the constitutional doctrine with respect to it. Long before the Revolution, even in Charles the Second's time, the House of Commons came to a resolution that that House was the only branch of the Legislature which had a right to direct the application of the public money. It was the infatuation of the House of Stuart in attempting to act in contradiction to this doctrine which drove them from the Throne, to be replaced by the Brunswick House, which always had respected, and he trusted always would respect public rights and liberty.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH made a short reply in which he exposed the inconsistency of the Right Honourable Gentleman who coincided in all his Sir J. Mackintosh's conclusion, although he resisted all his premises; and the opposite grounds on which the Rt Honourable Gentleman and the Noble Lord opposed his resolutions. His reason for proposing the resolutions was, that as the Right Honourable Gentleman and the Noble Lord had in substance declared their agreement to every thing which they contained, he was desirous, for the good of the public and for the satisfaction of posterity, that those opinions should be embodied on the Journals of that House, and not left in their present fugitive state.

The previous question was then carried without a division on all the Resolutions.

The following had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness the Prince, Regent at the last levee

Captain Cowell, of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards, on his return from France.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Downie, of the Spanish

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service, on his receiving permission to wear the Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the Third, by the Spanish Ambassador.

Colonel Pigot, by General Sir B. Tarleton, on his return from the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. Phillimore, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, in the University of Oxford.

The Rev. Dr. Stanier Clarke, on being made Chaplain to the King, and appointed one of the Clerks of the Closet.

Mr. Drummond Delap, by Lieut.-Col. Delap.

Mr. Serjeant Best, on his being appointed Attorney-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Cooke, on his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Mr. William Harrison, on his being appointed Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and as King's Counsel.

Mr. Watson Taylor, upon his change of name.

Mr. Justice Charles Abbott, on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, when he received the honour of Knighthood.

The Rev. Dr. Pett, on his being appointed Canon of Christ Church, by the Bishop of London.

James Allan Park, Esq. on his being appointed a Judge of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Mr. Henry Jones on his marriage, by Sir Henry Russel.

The Earl of Surrey, upon coming to his title.

The Count Demetrius Valsamachi, by the Lord in Waiting.

Mr. Benyon, on his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Mr. Wetherell, the Barrister, on his being appointed to a Patent of Precedency.

Mr. Scott Murray, on his marriage, by Lord Somers.

Sir Thomas B. Thompson, on his being appointed Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

Dr. Morrison, on his being appointed Physician to the Forces.

Mr. Liston, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, on his return from Constantinople, on leave of absence.

Mr. Gaskell, M. P. for Malden, by Sir Wm. Scott.

The Marquis of Anglesea, on his being created a Marquis.

James Burroughs, Esq. upon his being appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

Lieutenant-General Sir E. Paget on his appointment to the 28th Regiment.

Mr. Wm. Jervis Ricketts, on his marriage.

Mr. Trower, on his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Sir. Richard Croft, on coming to his title, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on presenting an Address by Mr. W. Dundas.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, on coming to his title, by Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Raine, upon his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Mr. Bell, on his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barden, by Sir William Scott, upon which occasion he received the honour of Knighthood.

The Hon. Mr. Stapleton, on his marriage, by Mr. Bankes.

Mr. Cobb, Secretary to the East India Company, by the Lord in Waiting.

The Rev. Dr. Ireland, upon his being appointed Dean of Westminster.

The Rev. Thomas R. Jolliffe, on his being appointed Chaplain to the Regent, by Sir Walter Sterling.

Mr. Agar, on his being appointed King's Counsel.

Mr. Thornton, his Majesty's Minister at the Court of Sweden, on his return to England, on leave of absence.

Mr. Jackson, his Majesty's late Charge d'Affairs at the Court of Berlin, by Viscount Castlereagh.

Dr. Territ, Judge of the Admiralty Court at Bermuda, on his return to England, by Sir Wm. Scott.

Earl of Farnham, on being made an Imperial Peer

The Chevalier James Bladen Ruspini, on his appointment as Surgeon Dentist to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lord Harris, by the Lord in Waiting.

Earl Brownlow, on his creation to an Earldom, by the Earl of Bridgewater.

The Earl of St. Germains, on his promotion to an Earldom.

Captain Vincent, R. N. by the Earl of Suffolk.

Rear-Admiral Sir Byam Martin, on being appointed Comptroller of the Navy.

Mr. Bowles, on his marriage, and return from abroad.

Lord Walpole, by Lord Castlereagh.

Mr. Nicholl, his Majesty's Procurator-General, on his appointment, by the Dean of the Arches.

Major Grove, 23d Light Dragoons, on his return from foreign service.

Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie, on receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath, and being created a British Peer.

The Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Prebendary of Canterbury, on his promotion.

Mr. F. P. Werry, on his appointment as his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Dresden.

The Rev. David William Garrow, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, on his appointment to the Rectory of East Barnet.

Lieutenant Segar Parry, 1st Life Guards, on his appointment.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward J. Turnour, by Viscount Torrington.

The Hon. Mr. Petre, by Marquis Cornwallis, on his coming of age.

The Earl of Aboyne, on his being created Baron Meldrum.

Sir Thomas Acland, by Mr. Bootle Wilbraham.

Sir John W. Lubbock, on coming to his title, by Sir John Malcolm.

The Rev. T. Mills, on being appointed one of the Chaplains to his Majesty, by Viscount Cranborn.

Mr. William Ponsonby, on his marriage.

Sir Henry Wellesley, on his marriage.

Sir William Herschell, on being created a Knight of the Guelphic Order, by Count Munster.

Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. on his marriage, and coming to his title.

Sir George Robinson, on coming to his title.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burges Camac, on receiving his Royal Highness's permission to wear the Royal Order of Charles III. by the Spanish Ambassador.

Mr. Warren, on his being appointed a King's Counsel.

Lieutenant Lambton, 1st Life Guards, on his appointment.

Mr. Crickett and Mr. Round, the Members for Ipswich, on their presenting Congratulatory Addresses from the Borough of Ipswich, upon the marriage of the Princess Charlotte with Prince Leopold.

Julian Canelas, Astronomer Royal of Spain.

Vice-Admiral Sir R. G. Keates, on striking his flag.

The Dean of Windsor, on his appointment.

The Rev. Dr. Nott, to present the works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.

The Hon. Mr. Arundel, and the Hon. Mr. Clifford, by Lord Clifford.

The Hon. W. L. Addington, by his father, Viscount Sidmouth.

Lord Clifton, by the Earl of Darnly.

The Earl of Limerick, on being created a Peer of the United Kingdom.

Mr. F. Fowke, on his marriage.

Mr. Grenville Temple, on going abroad, by the Bishop of Chester.

Earl of Strathmore, on being created Baron Bowes.

The Hon. Captain Fleetwood Pellew, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Sir G. Robinson, on coming to his title.

Captain Tomkinson, R. N. by Sir A. Cochrane.

Mr. Crawley, by the Earl of Bridgewater.

Hon. Mr. Stapleton, on his marriage, by Mr. Bankes.

Colonel Campbell, 94th Regiment, on receiving permission to wear the Order of the Tower and Sword.

Lieutenant Maberly, 7th Hussars, by his Father.

Colonel Turner, on appointment to Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Bowles, on his marriage.

General Fanning, on his return from America.

Captain V. Jones, 10th Hussars, on his return from France.

Captain Colville, 3d Guards, by Sir C. Asgill.

Mr. Cornwall, Coldstream Guards, on his appointment.

Captain G. Waldegrave, by Lord Radstock.

Lieutenant C. Fairfield, by Viscount Torrington.

Major Thoyts, Royal Horse Guards, on promotion.

Captain Cator, on his marriage.

Mr. Dundas, with an Address from the City of York.

Colonel Webber Smith, on his return from foreign service.

Colonel Dashwood, 3d Guards, by Sir Henry Dashwood.

Captain Nourse, R. N. by Sir Alexander Cochrane.

Sir Lowry Cole, on his return from Flanders.

Lieut.-Colonel Hicks, 32d Regiment, by Lieutenant General Hopkins.

Colonel Parker, R. H. A. on promotion.

Mr. Montagu, on coming from abroad.

Captain Wylde, Royal Artillery, on his return from France.

Captain Master, Grenadier Guards, by the Earl of Bridgewater.

Sir M. Ridley, to present an Address from Newcastle.

Colonel Napier, 3d Guards, on being appointed Companion to the Bath.

Captain Fairfield, 3d Guards, by Viscount Torrington.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes, by Lord James Murray.

The Rev. E. Repton, on his appointment of Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, by Viscount Sidmouth.

Lord Churchill, on his advancement to the Peerage, by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Lieutenant Wyatt, 1st Life Guards, on his return from foreign service.

Viscount Barnard, on his appointment to the 7th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, 12th infantry, on being appointed Companion of the Bath.

General Hodgson, on being appointed to the command of the 3d Garrison Battalion.

General Sir K. Howard, on his return from the Duke of Wellington's army, and on being appointed Colonel of the 99th Regiment.

Mr. Palmer, by the Earl of Kingston.

Mr. G. Idle, by Lord J. Murray.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray, Sicilian Regiment of Light Infantry, on his return from Malta.

Captain D'Ath, on promotion.

Colonel Marsack, 1st Guards, on promotion.

Mr. Pemberton, by Lord Palmerston.

General Wetheral, on his arrival from India.

Captain Tozer, R. N. on promotion.

Lieut. Richardson, 1st Life Guards, on return from service.

Mr. Rice, on being appointed to a Stall at Worcester.

Cornet Farrar, on appointment.

Cornet Otway, 10th Hussars, on appointment.

Captain Molesworth, 20th Light Dragoons, on return from service.

Major E. Kelly, 1st Life Guards, on his return from service.

Lieut. Wombwell, 1st Life Guards, on his return from service.

Mr. Scott Murray, on his marriage, by Lord Somers.

Lord Brandon, on coming to his title.

Major Heskett, 3d Guards, on promotion.

Lieut.-Colonel Lygon, 1st Life Guards, on promotion.

Captain Salway, Coldstream Guards, on promotion.

Lieut. Mure, Grenadier Guards, on his return from service.

Lieut. Armit, 3d Guards on appointment.

Col. W Wilson, on his return from Ceylon.

Mr. Willis, by Lord Teignmouth.

Col. C. Smith, by Lord Lynedock.

Captain Hardyman, R. N. as Companion to the Bath.

Captain H. Pigot, by Sir A. Cochrane.

Sir Colin Halkett, on his return from service.

Captain Mayne, 1st Life Guards, on promotion and return from service.

Colonel Sir R. Williams, on being appointed Major Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Hall, Coldstream Guards, on his appointment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lautour, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath, and a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

Lieutenant Glanville, on his appointment.

Baron Tripp, on his return from France.

Colonel P. Coffin, on his return from the Sardinian Army in France.

Colonel Gibbs, 52d Regiment, on being appointed Companion of the Bath, by Sir H. Oakes.

Rev. Dr. Holland, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

Colonel Pringle, on being appointed Colonel of the 64th.

Major-General Ramsay, on his appointment to the Government of Antigua, and to take leave.

Sir G. Wood, on return from the army in France.

Colonel Davis, on promotion, and return from foreign service.

Colonel Jones, on his return from the Netherlands.

Colonel Parker, on promotion.

Major-General Sir J. Floyd, on being created a Baronet.

Hon. George Anson, 3d Guards, on return from service.

Colonel De Montmorency, on his return from France.

Lieutenant Warde, 1st Life Guards, on his appointment and return from service.

Dr. Highmore, to present a Petition.

Colonel Stapylton, on appointment to Paymaster of Marines.

Colonel Cheney, on his return from France.

Colonel Marsack, on promotion.

Colonel S. Wood, from India, and being nominated a Companion of the Bath.

Colonel Hicks, on his return from the army in France, and being appointed a Companion of the Bath, and on receiving the Russian Order of St. Anne.

Colonel O'Hara, on his return from the West Indies, and being appointed Companion of the Bath.

Lieutenant-General Anson, on his return from abroad.

Colonel Tolley, on being made a Companion of the the Bath.

Colonel Thomas, on his appointment to the Order of Bath.

Mr. Scarlett, on his being apponinted King's Counsel.

Colonel Scott, on promotion.

Mr. Agar, on being appointed King's Counsel.

Colonel Lightfoot, on being made a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. S. Stanhope, on his return from abroad.

Count Linsengen, by Count Munster.

Major Drummond, on his promotion and return from France.

Mr. Lullin, on going abroad, by Viscount Sidmouth.

Mr. Legh, on his return from abroad.

Sir H. Hotham, on his return from service.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, on his being appointed one of his Majesty's Serjeants.

Lord de la Zouche, by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

Earl Fitzwilliam, to present an Address from Kingston-upon-Hull.

Dr. Stanson, on his return from Halifax and Nova Scotia.

Lieut. L'Estrange, on his appointment to the 2d Guards.

Sir C. Durham, on his return from his command in the Leeward Islands.

General Skinner, on his arrival from the West Indies.

Viscount Melbourne, on being created a British Peer.

Lieutenant Tinling, by Colonel Tinling

Captain Wigstow, 3d Guards, on return from service.

Cornet M'Dowal, 9th Dragoons, on appointment.

Colonel Evans, on return from service.

Captain Green, on appointment to the Lancashire Militia.

General Bayley, on return to England.

Colonel Napier, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. C. E. Keene, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, 10th Hussars, on promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Davies, Coldstream Guards, on promotion.

General Riall, Governor of Grenada, to take leave.

Major-General Swayne, on promotion.

Major Whinyates, R. H. A. on return from France.

Mr. Leach, on his appointment as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lieutenant York, 3d Guards, by Lord Somers.

Mr. Bosanquet, by Viscount Torrington.

Mr. J. Matcham, by Lord Bridport.

Marquis of Ormond, by the Lord in Waiting.

Colonel Evans, on his return from service.

Colonel Ellicombe, on ditto.

Captain Wedderburn, by Lord Hampden.

Colonel Pemberton, by the Lord in Waiting.

Lieutenant Cradock, 1st Guards, on his appointment.

Colonel Thornton, 85th Regiment, on nomination of Companion to the Bath.

Colonel Ellicombe, Royal Engineers, on ditto.

Captain Rice, by Sir T. Liddell.

Lieutenant H. S. Blane, 3d Guards, on return from service.

Hon. H. Powlett, on his marriage, by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Colonel Percival, 67th, on being appointed Companion to the Bath.

Captain Home, 1st Guards, on promotion.

Major-General W. P. Carroll, Military Commissioner to the Armies in Spain, on his return from the Peninsula.

Honourable Mr. Anson, on going abroad.

Captain Dilkes, R. N. on his return from service.

Captain Wetherall, on his return from India.

Major W. Drummond, 3d Guards, on promotion.

General B. Tarleton, on being created a Baronet.

Captain Mowbray, R. N. on his return from foreign service.

Captain F. Ferguson, by Viscount Melville.

Captain Farquhar, by ditto.

Col. James Stewart, on being appointed Companion to the Bath.

Lord Clive, on his return from Paris.

Lieut. F. G. Douglas, Grenadier Guards, on his appointment.

Captain Shirley, Coldstream Guards, on return from France.

Colonel St. George, on his appointment to be Companion of the Bath.

Lord Dunally, on his return from Paris.

Colonel Hankin, by the Marquis of Anglesea.

Colonel Myers, C. B. Deputy Quarter-Master General to the Forces in Canada, on his return from abroad and promotion.

Captain W. Lake, on being appointed Companion to the Order of the Bath.

Lieutenant-General Archdall, on being appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Wight.

Rev. Dr. Pitt, by the Bishop of London.

Sir Guy Campbell, on his return from France.

Colonel Daniel, on his return from India.

Colonel Colquit, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath.

Sir R. Arbuthnot, on his return from abroad and appointment of Knight Commander.

Lieutenant Fitzclarence, on his return from France.

Major-General Sir W. Pringle, on being appointed to the 64th Regiment.

The Rev. T. Mills, by Viscount Cranborn.

The Bishop of Exeter, on being appointed Clerk of the Closet.

Captain Buckley, 1st Guards, on his return from France.

Sir E. Tucker, on being made K. C. B.

Lieutenant John Montagu, Coldstream Guards, on his return from abroad.

Lieut-Col. Brownrigg, on his promotion, and return from Ceylon.

Colonel Hugh Percy Davison, 67th Regiment, on promotion.

Colonel Pilkington, Engineers, on promotion.

Rev. E. Repton, by Viscount Sidmouth.

Major Harding, on promotion.

Commodore Sir E. Owen, on nomination as a K. C. B. and return from Canada.

Dr. Tierney, on his being appointed physician in Ordinary to the Prince Regent, by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield.

Captain C. Schomberg, on being appointed a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and Companion of the Bath, by Viscount Melville.

Colonel Campbell, on return from the Army in France.

Capt. Grant, R. N. on receiving the honour of Companion of the Bath.

The Rev. T. Prince, one of the Regent's Chaplains, and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, on his return from Brunswick, by Count Munster.

Colonel Sir C. Philip Belson, 28th Regiment, on his return from France.

PARTICULARS of the HON. J. W. WARD'S RETURN TO PARLIAMENT.

This Gentleman, who was first Mr. Pitt's friend, next Mr. Fox's friend, afterwards Lord Grenville and Lord Grey's friend, and latterly Mr. Canning's friend, has, after a long cecession, returned (as it is supposed) to resume his parliamentary duties. He entered the House of Commons, after having been challenged by the door-keeper, at seven minutes past six o'clock, his air appeared somewhat embarrassed, his gait was indisputably awkward. Scarcely had he reached the bar when he was recognized and warmly greeted by Mr. Windham Quin and Mr. H. Wrottesley. But Mr. Ward did not appear sensible to the warmth of their congratulations—he stood for some minutes in a pensive attitude, with his left hand stroaking his chin, and his right in his breeches pocket, chinking some Louis d'Ors, and evidently engaged in a dialogue with himself. On Mr. Vansittart's rising to speak, however, he suddenly withdrew his right hand, disengaged himself from his two friends, ejaculated some words with great energy in a foreign language, which the country gentlemen near the bar could not understand, then darted forward, made an indifferent bow to Mr. Speaker, and threw himself into a vacant seat on the third bench behind Lord Castlereagh.

As some curiosity may naturally arise as to the description of political characters, among whom he immediately arranged himself, we have obtained the following correct information on this head:—On either side of him were seated Mr. Odell and Mr. St. Paul, in front of him Mr. Teed and Mr. Swann, and immediately behind him Mr. Holmes of Grampound, and Mr. James Alexander of Old Sarum. Whether this allocation arose from accident or design, we pretend not to know, but it has been gravely surmized, that these Gentlemen are to constitute a new party, of which the Hon. Mr. Ward is to be the organ and the leader. Others affirm, that Mr. Ward has hastened home to claim the reversion of the Sinecure Office of one of the lay Lords of the Admiralty, vacant on the demise of Mr. Blachford—for ourselves, we must decline offering any conjecture as to Mr. Ward's public conduct at any time; all that we can do, is to assert the fact of his return, (having identified his person), and the above circumstances connected with it.

The following song was written expressly for the Rat Club, and sung by the Noble President to a near Relation of his, at the Meeting, March 9th, 1816:—

AIR FROM GUY MANNERING.

Oh! vote for us, Nephew—
A Prelate's thy Sire,
Thy Mother's a Brother,
Who ratted for hire;
Of the sinecures all,
In my gift which you see
The best shall belong
My dear, GEORGY, to thee.
Oh! rat thee, GEORGE, rat thee, Oh! rat thee I pray,
Oh! rat thee, GEORGE, rat thee, Oh! rat now you may.
Oh! rat thee my Nephew,
The time it shall come,
When thy ratting be jeered at
By TIERNEY and BROUGHAM;
Then vote with us Nephew,
And rat while you may,
For we follow VANSITTART
As night follows day.
Oh! rat thee, GEORGE, rat thee, Oh! rat thee I pray,
Oh! rat thee, GEORGE, rat thee, Oh! rat now you may,

[*The Morning Chronicle,—May 17.*

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—Letters were last week received from Major PEDDIE, the military commandant of the daring enterprise of penetrating Africa, tracing the course of the river Niger. The letters are dated Senegal, the 15th of March: they mention, that the expedition, will not leave that place before September next, on account of the rainy season. In the mean time, the Major was making every necessary preparation, collecting information from every person who had travelled any distance in the interior, making himself acquainted with the most minute circumstances respecting the fate of the lamented PARK, to guard himself from the mistake committed by that celebrated traveller. He writes, that every person in the expedition is in the highest spirits, and, from the admirable plans laid down, they feel confident of ultimate success. Our readers are acquainted, that there are two expeditions proceeding to explore Africa—the one proceeding by boats up the river Congo, the other tracing the river Niger. Major PEDDIE commands the latter: the general opinion entertained is, that both rivers join, and empty themselves into immense morasses in the interior of Africa. The two expeditions are in consequence expected to meet.

A Correspondent informs us, that nearly 10,000 dollars, besides half dollars and pieces of dollars, have, by the vigilance of the high constable of Woolwich, and other constables of that town, been secured.

[*The Times,—May 17.*

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS MAY 4.—Numberless arrests daily and nightly take place; they include many persons of distinction, less, however, among the old imperial than the patriotic party.

Rumours have prevailed for these last two days, of a conspiracy against Government having been detected at the very moment of execution, and in which, the individuals above alluded to, are said, to be the principal actors. The fact is, there exists a general and tacit conspiracy in the public mind, and Government cannot but be conscious of its existence. There may exist also an organised conspiracy, for there are still a few able heads and generous hearts in this ill-fated country; but this would not appear the fittest moment for its execution: its result would be incomplete.

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on 28 June, 2017

Rallying signals have been distributed, such as cards of a triangular form, bearing on them the words, *Union, Liberty, Country.* A proclamation to the French people, couched in energetic, and yet moderate terms, is also in circulation. Badges of union are worn. These cards and proclamations have been addressed anonymously to different individuals; among others to the Minister of Police; it being conceived, that he himself would not be disinclined to favour the accomplishment of the great end.

The measures of Government on this occasion have been taken, not in consequence of an attempt to execute, which, for *many reasons*, would have been premature, but in consequence of a general and well-founded alarm pervading the Court. In their perplexity, they have brought forth their lists of suspected characters, and have converted them into lists of proscription. But, were these lists still more sweeping and more numerous than they are, were Government still more active and vigilant in its proceedings, they could not prevent the general conspiracy of popular feeling from breaking out, and that under the most skilful direction, at the favourable moment.

(Private Correspondence.)

PARIS, MAY 6.—You will observe, that the French Papers make mention of a conspiracy, and arrests having taken place at Paris; it is certain, that not less than three hundred persons have been taken into custody within these few days. Government are fearful of agitating the public mind on so tender a subject. It is probable, that none of the individuals thus arrested, will be brought to trial, either for want of sufficient evidence, or for fear of admitting the very existence of a conspiracy, at a time when all is described as peace, union, and loyalty; or for fear of committing so delicate a case to the hazardous chance of a trial: for every trial, which takes place at present, may be considered as a contest between government and the public, which the Judges decide according to the prevailing influence of either; and public opinion now assumes a menacing tone, which arrests the sentence of the corruptest Judge.

The appeal made against the acquittal of General Cambronne, has, you will learn, been rejected. The *Journal General* is this day suspended for having given a detailed account of the proceedings of the Council of Revision in this case, contrary to the express injunctions of Government.

One can conceive, how painful must be to the latter the issue of these trials, when one considers, that men are thereby acquitted, who were put on the first list of proscription, as being heinously criminal, while others, being less so, were put on the second, which, without any trial at all, sentenced them to perpetual exile.

An article from Dijon, which appears in all the French papers, states, that the Minister of War has given orders, that all the military residing in the department of Cote d'Or are called into actual and immediate service, under severe penalties.

This, together with the late order for raising the fifty regiments, will, I hope, be admitted as a proof that government are actually making military preparations. The Duc de Berry, who takes a very active part in the forming of this armament, inquired of Clarke the other day, whether he could promptly raise 150,000 men, which, that Minister confessed to be impracticable—then, could he raise 100,000?—The possibility of even such a levy as that appeared to him doubtful. "What," said the Duke, "you who could raise myriads of men for the service of the usurper, cannot raise so inconsiderable a force for that of the legitimate sovereign."—The Minister observed in reply, that times and things were altered; that he had every where to encounter either open resistance, or what was as efficient, the *vis inertiæ*. "Then," resumed the Prince, "if France will not fight for us she must submit to her doom—a prey to the Allies; she must share the fate of Poland."

But all private anecdote apart, the public and official accounts alone afford sufficient evidence of extraordinary levies of men and money being made by the French Court. No cause is assigned for them, and yet they must have a purpose, and that purpose cannot but anxiously engage the conjectures of all.—Shall we suppose perfect harmony among the Allies, and that these levies are made to enable the French Court to assume a hostile attitude against them, and to vindicate, with the concurrence of the people, the national independence of France? Shall we suppose, that the object of these levies is to subdue the people, by putting a powerful and national armed force in the hands of the legitimate authority—or shall it be to assist the combined powers in any new enterprize?—but of what nature and against whom?—or shall the resources of France be called upon to co-operate with one or more of the present allied powers against the rest, supposing the principle which united them no longer to subsist, and fresh interests to have become a principle of dissention?—or lastly, and in spite of the evidence of facts, shall we believe, that the closest union prevails among the Allies, that all is peace and resignation throughout France, that the people of that country cheerfully and gratefully pay the price of *restoration*, and that the system of Europe, as settled of late, has secured for ages the peace and prosperity of nations?

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PARIS, MAY 2.—The King of Naples has sent to the French Court a vast number of different orders, to be distributed among those who have particularly distinguished themselves in the late political struggles. The distribution is to take place on the day of the Princess Caroline's marriage.

A most superb English horse, (the Regent) now performs very extraordinary feats at Messrs. Franconi's. He was purchased from an English Officer of rank about two months back.

They write from Mulhausen as follows:—"Our police has received great reinforcements: this measure has appeared necessary to prevent troubles. We are often witnesses of disagreeable events, but they are attended with no consequences. The armed force begins by inflicting the bastinado on the seditious, who are then delivered up to the civil authorities."

The Nymph English packet arrived at Calais on the 27th ultimo from Dover, having on board 20 excellent English hunters for the Count d'Artois. They were most of them purchased by order of his Royal Highness, and some few were presents from English Noblemen, who had been in habits of intimacy with his Royal Highness when in England.

It appears, that the Duke of Wellington joined the King of the Netherlands at Leyden.

Happy are we in being able to state, that his Majesty has given 100,000 francs, the Duke d'Angouleme 20,000, and the Duke de Berri 12,000, for the relief of the sufferers at Toulouse. We have not been able to learn for certain the sums devoted to this charitable purpose by the Duchess d'Angouleme or Monsieur, but no doubt they are very considerable.

The Emperor of Austria has received two extraordinary couriers lately, one from St. Petersbourgh, and another from Berlin; in consequence of which, he immediately left Verona for Trieste with his Minister, Prince Metternich.

A very superb robe is manufacturing expressly for the future Duchess de Berri to wear on the day of her marriage.

It appears, that England is determined to adhere to the policy of leaving the chastisement of the piratical states of Barbary to some other power. If the other nations of Europe suffer from the aggressions of these pirates, it is their own faults; they have no claim to her interference; they are able to redress themselves.

The emigration from the Canton of Bazle, in Switzerland, appears to be upon a large scale. A body of from 300 to 400 persons went down the Rhine on the 9th instant, for Holland, where they will embark for America.

AUGSBURG, APRIL, 14.—An article from Baden, stated to come from an authentic source, gives some account of the noted spy, Schulmeister. In 1799, he assisted in organizing the landsturm on the Rhine, and distinguished himself in some actions with the French troops. After the peace, he established himself at Strasburg as a manufacturer of snuff; but this not succeeding, he seems to have turned his thoughts to smuggling prohibited goods into France; he failed, and was arrested and sent out of France. However, when the war between Austria and France broke out, he contrived to get himself appointed secret agent to the French general staff, and having procured access to General Mack, did Napoleon great service, and gained his favour: it is even believed, that he contrived to deceive Mack respecting the intentions of the French, and to make him believe, that all the movements on the left bank of the Danube were mere feints to make him abandon Ulm, and retire into Bavaria; that Mack was prevailed upon to remain at Ulm till he was quite surrounded. Schulmeister afterwards was arrested by the Austrians, and carried to Vienna, but contrived to escape by his boldness and presence of mind. He then went with the French army to Vienna, and was employed in the military police. In the war against Prussia he was in the suite of Savary, and did him great service, by hastening the capitulation of Hameln and Nieuburg; he was Savary's aid-de camp in the action of Hielsberg (1807) and afterwards French director of the police at Konigsberg.—In 1809, he filled the same place at Vienna for some months. In the following years he had several missions in North Germany, and on account of licenses in the English ports. He was arrested last year by the order of Mr. Gruner, but was set at liberty at Wesel, after various examinations.

[*May* 12, 1816.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, THURSDAY, MAY 16.

THE KING *v.* SIR N. W. WRAXALL, BART.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for the judgment of the court upon the defendant, who had admitted judgment to go by default on an information for printing and publishing a libel on Simeon Count Woronzoff, in a work written by the defendant, called "Historical Memoirs of my own time," &c.

The information was then read, which set out that the prosecutor had been employed at the Court of London by the Empress Catherine II. of Russia; subsequently by the Emperor Paul on her decease, and had ever since resided in England; that the defendant well knowing the premises, &c. had printed and published the libel in question, which was inserted at length, and has already been before our readers: it charged the prosecutor with having asserted, while he was Ambassador, that the Empress Catherine II. and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg had been guilty of the murder of the first wife of the latter; with having influenced the King of Great Britain to postpone the marriage between the Princess Royal of England and the Prince of Wurtemberg, on suspicion of that crime; with having retracted his charge on the arrival of an envoy from the Continent, with whom Sir N. W. W. had been acquainted; and with having renewed it after the death of Catherine II.

The first affidavit on behalf of the prosecution was that of Simeon Count Woronzoff, Knight of the Russian orders, and General of Infantry, which stated his various diplomatic employments in this country from 1786 to 1806, when he had retired with the consent of his imperial master. It denied the charges imputed in the libel *seriatim*. A second affidavit from the same individual contained correspondence that had passed between him and the defendant on the subject of the libel. First, a letter from the prosecutor, dated May 17, 1815, directing Sir N. W. Wraxall's attention to those parts of his book, by which the Count conceived himself injured, and requesting that as Sir N. W. W. professed to have derived his information from an agent sent over from Wurtemberg, in consequence of the alleged murder by poison, he would be so good as to disclose the name of that agent. The answer of the defendant, which was dated on the following day, expressed his great concern that the libellous passage had been inserted, and declared, that he would rather die than calumniate any man: he appealed to Lord Pembroke (the son-in-law of the prosecutor) who had been well acquainted with him, Sir N. W. W., for forty years, for the purity of his intentions; and added, that the name of the agent had entirely escaped his memory after the lapse of nineteen years. It concluded with an assurance, that the error should be corrected in a new edition of the work, which he was preparing for the public. A second letter from the defendant, dated the 4th of June, from Cheltenham, noticed the fact of a prosecution having been commenced, and lamented, that the Count had found it necessary to take such a step; the defendant again assured the prosecutor, that he had no intention to calumniate him, and that he should be ready in any way to admit that he had been in an error: the defendant subjoined, that if the Count were not satisfied with this acknowledgment, he should trust to his known character for honour, probity, and loyalty in a British court of justice, which would be able to distinguish between an historical error and a libel. A third affidavit from Count Woronzoff, in contradiction to an assertion by the defendant in the second edition of his Memoirs, denied that he had ever given Sir N. W. W. to understand that he was in an error in the assertion he had made; he had merely required that the name of the informant of the defendant should be given up.

The affidavit of Sir. N. W. Wraxall was next read, it acknowledged that he was the author of the work called "Historical Memoirs of my own Time;" but denied that he had the slightest intention of injuring the character of the prosecutor, whose person was scarcely known to him: the libel was inserted without any malice or personal animosity, the defendant not having sufficiently adverted to its tendency. He had endeavoured, since he had been informed that he was under a mistake, to make every possible reparation by contradictions in the second edition, and by apologies which he had at all times been ready to give with the utmost sincerity.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL addressed the court for the prosecution, observing, that in a case like the present no apology could be adequate to the injury inflicted. Count Woronzoff, who had for many years resided in this country, and who had filled most important stations under the government of his native country, had been calumniated in the face of Europe by an individual whose work had been translated into foreign languages, and who professed to state facts with the accuracy and impartiality of an historian. The charge was, that the prosecutor, forgetting the duty he owed to his sovereign, who had placed him in Great Britain as the assertor & protector of her honour and interests, had accused that sovereign and another prince of no less a crime than the secret murder of the wife of that prince; that the prosecutor had so influenced the mind of George III. upon this subject, that he refused to sanction the marriage of his eldest daughter with the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg; that an envoy being dispatched to contradict this unfounded rumour, the Count had basely retracted his assertions; and to complete the calumny, that after the death of Catherine II., a party implicated, Count Woronzoff had as basely renewed and revived the malignant story he had disavowed. Under such imputation, made in such a form, the prosecutor could only pursue one course—to seek the most public vindication in a court of justice, by the punishment of the libeller: it was not enough that there should be in a second edition a silent contradiction of the calumny; the foul charge had been made in the face of the world, and in the face of the world it must be refuted. It had been urged on the former occasion, that the defendant had had no motive to calumniate, and that great allowances were to be made to an individual who wrote the history of his own time, who might incautiously insert objectionable passages; but it was not easy to imagine that any man, transcribing from his commonplace book of vile and scandalous anecdotes, could insert an accusation that regarded no less a crime than murder, without being well aware of the danger he incurred. After the lapse of nineteen years, however, the defendant seemed to have forgotten the name of his informant, and yet he had ventured to calumniate both the living and the dead, and to cast about his poisoned arrows in all directions, careless as to the effects upon others, and the consequences to himself. Surely such a man ought not to be allowed again to dip pen into ink, if, under such circumstances, his excuse was, that he had acted without due consideration. It was stated that the second edition contained a contradiction of the charges it did so in part; but such was the avidity of the public in the purchase of the first edition, in consequence of the libellous matter with which it abounded, that all the copies had been sold in a month; and the effect of the contradiction would only be to increase the eagerness of the readers of the second edition to complete their copies, by extracting the poison from the first. The libel of which Count Woronzoff complained was not the only *error* (as the defendant mildly termed it) in the volumes: a hundred others, he admitted, were yet to be discovered, and among them a passage which he had not had time to correct, (such was his haste in satisfying the greediness of all classes) which respected Lord Sherburne and trafficking for a seat in parliament. Besides these, many relations of a most indecent nature were inserted, which the defendant pretended to hide under a foreign language that was understood by every school-girl in the empire. If ever there was a book which merited to be burnt by the common hangman, it was the "Historical Memoirs" by the defendant; but the portrait ought to be preserved to perpetuate the disgrace of the individual it represented. The Attorney-General then proceeded to notice more minutely the terms of the libel in the first edition, and to show that the contradiction in the second was not only unsatisfactory, but that it in fact repeated many of the grosser parts without however implicating Count Woronzoff in the transaction related. He begged their lordships to consider, that the defendant was not a common libeller, whose venom was soon spent, and whose anonymous work was early forgotten; Sir N. W Wraxall professed to be a faithful historian of facts within his own knowledge, and consequently all he said was received by the ignorant with the utmost credit: in this view, the libel was much more injurious than if it had been only the production of temporary malignity; and the court, as the guardians of truth and justice, were called upon to inflict on the author a punishment more than usually severe. The defendant had inflicted a deep and lasting wound, under the assumed character of one of those venerable transmitters of perfect varieties, whose reward was in their own bosoms, and in the gratitude of posterity.

Mr. WARREN followed on the same side, urging principally the foulness of the libel, and the tardiness of the defendant in appearing to answer for it. He had not come forward until judgment of outlawry was about to be pronounced against him.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY asked whether in the second edition the defendant had omitted all that related to the supposed murder of the first wife of the Prince of Wurtemberg?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied, that the defendant had only excluded that part of the story which related to Count Woronzoff.

Mr. RAM, in mitigation of punishment, urged the impartiality of the defendant's intentions, he not having the slightest motive to injure the prosecutor, and merely relating the transaction as it had first been communicated to him. This was a point peculiarly for the consideration of their lordships, who were not now to decide upon the question of guilt, but upon the extent of it, and the degree in which it ought to be visited. He complained that extraneous topics had been introduced, such as the non-appearance of the defendant until judgment of outlawry was impending. The fact was, that this delay originated in a mistake of the attorney, & in the absence of Sir N. W. Wraxall in France. The defendant was sincerely contrite for the offence of which he had unhappily been guilty, and had done all in his power to repair the injury. If he had not done enough, it was not from a deficiency of good will, but of power; and, after the most open and repeated acknowledgments that the prosecutor was innocent of the charge imputed, a heavy sentence would not make the vindication more complete. It was undoubtedly true, that in the work of the defendant errors were to be found; but his anxiety had been, as a patient detailer of events, to follow truth, and to insert nothing unnecessarily offensive to individuals. All men who undertook to write histories, more especially of events not long past, had an arduous duty to perform; and that they should gratify all parties, without giving umbrage to any, was scarcely to be hoped. As far as possible the defendant had endeavoured to attain this desirable end: in the present case, however, he had been unfortunately misinformed; and having published a libel, though without any design to injure, he had rendered himself amenable to the law. The learned counsel trusted that the sentence would be proportioned to the motives, and that the court would take into view all circumstances of extenuation.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY (after the Court had consulted for some time) proceeded to pass sentence upon the defendant. He adverted to the high and responsible situations the prosecutor had filled, and to the duties which those situations required, with a disregard of which, and an attempt to calumniate his sovereign by the foul charge of murder, the defendant had accused him. He went through the various parts of the publication, and noticed the peculiarly injurious effect it was likely to produce, being the work of a man of considerable rank, and of much information, which professed to commun cate with the fidelity of an impartial historian. No person acquainted with these three circumstances would suppose that any passages contained in the Memoirs had been dictated in a moment of inconsiderate rashness. If at the time the defendant was writing the portion the subject of complaint, he could not recollect precisely the evidence on which it rested, as he now contended, he ought to have expunged it from his book, instead of handing down to posterity, as infamous, characters of the utmost respectability. The defendant might not have been influenced by personal motives, but in all these cases the law implied malice: and though, if it had existed in the mind of the defendant, it would have formed a great aggravation, yet, in the absence of it, the consequences of the libel were the same to the prosecutor. With regard to the sincerity of his contrition it was to be doubted when compared with the late exercise of his power to remedy the evil: for instead of merely contradicting the libel in the second edition, he ought instantly to have stopped the circulation of the first, and to have bought up all the copies he could procure. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that Sir N. W. Wraxall should be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for six calendar months, that he should pay a fine to the King of 500*l.*, and be further imprisoned until the fine were paid.

Sir N. W. Wraxall bowed to the Court, and retired.

May 17.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S LATE VISIT TO BOMBAY.

In Ind, amid a host of countless foes,
By slow degrees, Britannia's empire rose;
But matchless valor and a faith unstain'd,
The fame and glory of her sons maintain'd;
And o'er the fallen land, they came to save,
Triumphant bade her regal banner wave,—
Tyrants o'erthrown, a vast dominion raised
In justice founded and by millions praised;
And all the deeds, can tell, in India wrought,
How well her statesmen planned, her warriors fought,
Yet, tho' the blaze of glory brightly shone,
Still in its beams religion drooped alone;—
Alone neglected, and her rites despised;
Her cheering voice alone unrecognized!—
But happier days now wake its faded bloom,
The sun of righteousness dispells the gloom,
The holy spirit shakes its healing wing,
And from the fount of life the waters spring,
This isle till now by sacring feet untrod,
At last is consecrated to its God;
And from its old, but lately hallowed fane,
More fervent, now, ascends the holy strain.—
This flame a pious prelate fann'd
And tho' he now has sought another land,
Remembrance shall his virtues venerate,
And his be still the life to emulate!
Oh! never may this pure and sacred fire,
In cold or vain indifference expire;
But ev'ry heart with holier thoughts inflame,
And with increasing love of Jesus's name:
Till ev'n the Indian's blind deluded race
Shall feel a spark, and kindle into grace!

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